

Senator Conkling, of New York, it is said, will refuse to endorse President Hayes' Southern Policy. This is not to be wondered at, for we could scarcely expect him to support an administration with Evarts as Secretary of State. Senator Conkling is one of the men in this country who has fallen just short of greatness. With magnificent abilities and honorable instincts, he lacks the thoroughness of principle in his nature which is necessary to make his other qualities show forth. Had he raised his voice against the outrage of the Electoral Commission's action over the vote of Louisiana, he would have stood forth this day as a character of his age, and been the responsibility the successful President of 1880; but, although his party action on the Commission was as wanting, lacked the moral gift in intellect to attack the vices of the President, he was not so gifted to oppose the President himself to and moral timidity helped him to choose another.

to say that the laws shall not be executed against them, for all law-abiding citizens of both parties would prefer to have such crimes punished for the security of our government in future.

The trial of this interesting case will come off this fall, and its result will be of the greatest importance to President Hayes. If a conviction is had he cannot afford longer to occupy the Presidency, for although the verdict of the infamous eight to seven commission may in law give him a title to the office capable of being sustained before a court reckless enough to have made the decision, yet he could not for one instant maintain the confidence or respect of any considerable portion of either party. This trial will in many respects be the most remarkable one ever had in America, and no doubt it will unearth the full details of the Louisiana business from the casting of the vote on the 9th of November down to the beginning of the trial.

forced him to do. The clerics appointed by him have not been any improvement upon those given us by Grant, and the removal of the troops now admitted to have been a bargain for the protection of guilty Republicans; and therefore the friends of this new coalition have no right to ask that the President shall be paid in Democratic support when he has contracted the obligation payable in Democratic charity to political offenders.

There is really in this reform measure instituted by the administration of its own free will, an that is the President's order prohibiting federal officials from participating in the management and control of pay organizations. If carried out in good faith this measure will do much to levate and purify the civil service, and as country will highly appreciate the course of the President relative to it, at there is nothing in it to cause any sectional change, it is applicable alike to North, East and West, and the Democracy of the Nation should stand together upon all questions touching a support of the President. We have no doubt he will do some good things, and so far all Democrats can be relied on to support him. We sincerely hope the project of integrating the Democratic party of the Southern and Southern States will fail utterly. There is no reason to justify it. The people will not submit to it, and the present leaders attempt its accomplishment. Our people here are

Important Information for Taxpayers.

The receipts issued by the special agents for the collection of the ten percent contribution on account of taxes are made receivable for taxes to present year, and the act authorizing the same does not specify that they are only receivable from those persons who paid the contribution. The receipts are made negotiable by this action of the Legislature, and any person having possession of them may use the same in payment of his taxes. Doubtless many of the receipts are lost or mislaid by the contributors, and do not so much regard their value, as they were anxious to sustain the Hampton government, and made their contributions as a free-will offering upon the altar of patriotism. In almost all such cases, we are informed, the Controller-General has issued instructions by which the County Treasurers will be required to make a memorandum of all persons so claiming to have mislaid their receipts, and which will ultimately secure to the proper parties a credit for the amount paid. This arrangement will serve as a check upon improper persons receiving credit therefor. The books of the special agents are in the hands of the Controller-General, and the memoranda (which are received from a County Treasurer) will be entered in the original entry, so that every person will receive the full benefit of his patriotic action. We make this statement because it has come to our knowledge that taxpayers in some counties are perplexed by the loss of receipts.—*Columbia Register.*

It is generally known that boiling

to it, as it would have saved him from being captured. During his residence in the Soto Parish he conducted himself in most quiet and gentlemanly manner, and none of his neighbors for a moment suspected that he was a fugitive from a villain that he is. After Langley's recovery to the Texan Sheriff he invited R. Courtney and his posse to come and let him hang.—*Shreveport (La.) Times.*

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

MASTER'S OFFICE, STATE GRANGE,
HAPPELL'S DEPOT, NEWBERRY, S. C.

TO W. M. NEWBERRY POMONA—A fourth degree member of a subordinate range is not eligible to office in a Pomona range, before he or she is received into the Pomona Grange on action of the range. A fourth degree member being elected to office in a Pomona Grange before he or she becomes a member of the Pomona, the election is *not* valid. See Parliamentary Guide, under head of "Officers and Duties of a Grange," No. 1, page 21.

TO D. B. NEWBERRY, in good standing—You may apply for membership in a Pomona range, and, if received, then becomes entitled to take the fifth degree and is eligible to office, but not a voting member.

TO W. M. 168—"A member who is not entitled to receive the A. P. W. on account of arrears for regular dues" has no right to sit in the Grange, to vote, or to receive any of the benefits or privileges of the order." When a member fails to pay dues for four months, the Grange then becomes the *Duty* of the Master to denounce the name of such member stricken from the roll without action by the range. The Grange can by a majority

[illegible]

ment, to wit:

"INDE TRAC " OF LAND, situate in Wilson County, Ivig on Santa Rosa bounding lands of J. H. Kay, Ruffin K. Smith and others. Leased on as the property of Hulkes v. Smith, from favor of Joseph M. Miller vs. Mulke S. Smith.

"INDE TRAC " OF LAND, containing 1128 acres, more or less, situate in A. A. County, bounding lands of estate of John Smith, Marshal Webb, Benjamin Smith and others; and the HORSE SHED on the property of J. A. Orr, Plaintiff vs. Mrs. Mary J. Orr, Adm'ca., and es L. Orr, Adm'r. vs. J. A. M. Cason.

"INDE TRAC " OF LAND, containing 75 acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, bounding lands of Evans Burns, A. Jackson, Plaintiff vs. J. E. McCallum and others. Leased on as the property of Mary-ann Howland, Defendant, in favor of said J. P. Smith and Wm Jones, Defendants, against said Mary Jane Howard, Plaintiff, for non suit.

"TERMS Cash— purchaser to pay extra for necessary papers."

JAS. H. MCCONNELL, Jr.
Sheriff Anderson County.

July 11, 1877. 62 4

Columbia and Columbia Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday excepted, meeting with Slow Trains on South Carolina River at Greenville and crossing at York, July 16, 1877, the following will be the schedule.

Columbia.....	12.35 p m
Aston.....	2 30 p m
Bellberry.....	3 45 p m
Hedges.....	5 00 p m
Bellton.....	8 30 p m
at Greenville.....	10 00 p m

DOWN.

Greenville.....	5 40 a m
Hedges.....	7 20 a m
Bellton.....	8 30 a m
Aston.....	1 05 p m
Columbia.....	2 00 p m

GEORGE BRANCH-DOWN.

Perry.....	4 30 a m
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